



# THE REVIEW

Central Arizona Fire and Medical - 8603 E. Eastridge Dr., Prescott Valley, AZ 86314 – **February 9, 2024**

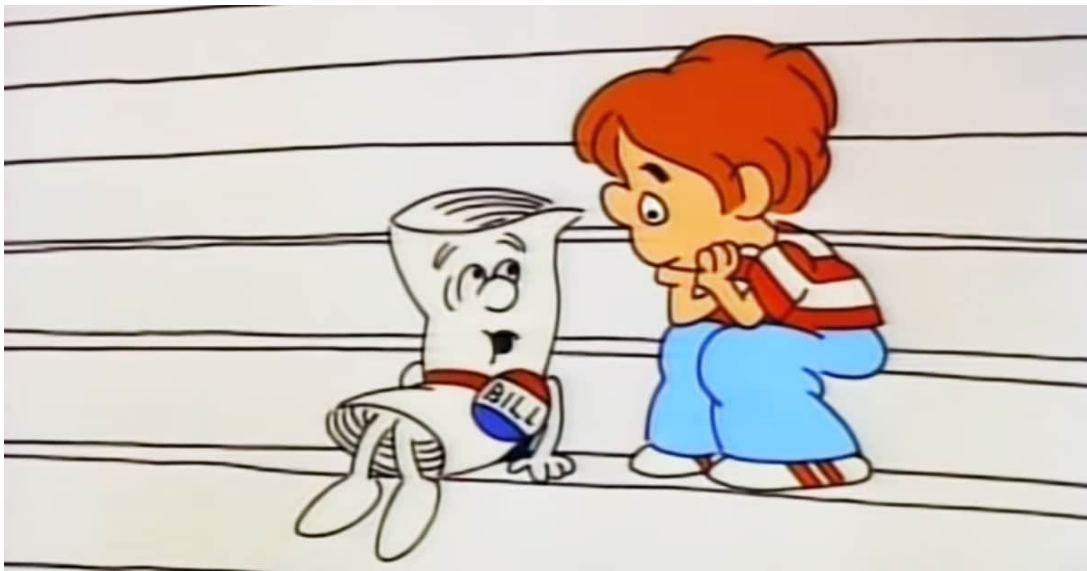
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**"Some people change their ways when they see the light, others when they feel the heat."**

**Caroline Schoeder**

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## The Chief's Desk

Good news from the Capitol this week – HB2767, adding AZMAC to the EMAC statute (26-403) has been placed on the agenda for Wednesday, February 14 in House Government. This is important because Wednesday is the last day for new bills to be heard. Had it not made the agenda, the bill would have been dead unless we found a strike everything bill to use later in the session.

As a reminder, HB2767 is related to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The bill adds the Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC) to the existing statute. In short, under EMAC, if we send rescue crews to Texas as a result of a hurricane, agencies sending resources will be reimbursed for their expenses. Currently, when those same agencies send units within Arizona to a large incident, there is no mechanism for reimbursement. As an example, if the City of Flagstaff calls for statewide aid because of significant flooding and a mudslide, agencies from around the state will send resources. If the incident does not rise to the level of a state declared disaster, agencies that sent resources are not reimbursed for their expenses.

This bill simply provides a mechanism for in-State reimbursement for an all-hazard type response that falls below the declaratory threshold. There is no appropriation tied to this bill. Fund MA2602 (EMAC) already has funds available for these types of events. HB2767 simply allows emergency management to access the funds for both EMAC and AZMAC.

So, how will it work? In speaking with AZ Emergency Management Director Gabe Lavine, we may start with our contract with DFFM as a template to create an AZMAC agreement under which you are assigned a number to be used to submit for reimbursement. The agreement would establish parameters for what aid would be eligible for possible reimbursement. Developing the detailed agreements may take an additional 3-6 months after approval of the bill – if approved.

As School House Rock used to say, “How does a bill become a bill?” It was a cartoon, song thing on Saturday mornings when I was a kid... For our purposes today, I'll avoid my normal sarcasm and charming wit.

A bill starts as an idea articulated by a person or group. They draft language that spells out what they want the bill to accomplish. Usually, it's something amending a current statute, although it could be something new. The language is then presented to a potential sponsor, either a Representative in the House, or a Senator. If they agree with the intent of your proposal, they will agree to sponsor the bill. At that point, the legislator will send the draft language to Legislative Counsel at the Capitol. Once there, it is assigned to a member who specializes in a particular area e.g., HB2767 was assigned to an individual that specializes in Title 26 language. Typically, the lobbyist requesting the new legislation will be copied on the email from the sponsor to Legislative Counsel. **Cont. Page 3**

### Upcoming Events:

Feb 12-16: Chief in Mesa for CEOP

Feb 14: House Govt Committee Hearing

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### Board Meeting:

Board Meeting: Feb 26  
CAFMA – 1700-1830

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# Does leadership live with you or die with you?

By: Chief Marc Bashoor

It really is a simple question: Does leadership live with you, or does leadership die with you? The answer, however, is elusive for many of us.

Cultivating a culture where leadership “lives” can be tricky in our myriad quasi-governmental fire stations scattered across the country. By quantity, most of these stations are mostly staffed by volunteers whose leadership is rooted in a variety of leadership appointment and election processes. (To get a feel for the depth of this, one of the questions in the newly launched What Firefighters Want in 2024 survey asks, “How is the fire chief at your department determined?” with four options and an “other” category). It is no wonder that fire service leaders can sometimes feel like a nomad, roaming the industry, looking for a station to live in and do their good work.

Someone has to be the adult in the room. Someone has to step up and lead your department or station, or it will surely lead itself, often like a rudderless ship adrift in the ocean. I place this responsibility square on the shoulders of THE chief. Don’t get me wrong, every officer within your ranks has a leadership role, and frankly, from a community service perspective, every firefighter/EMT in your department has a leadership role.

As we reflect on the question at hand, I submit that we should consider the qualities of a handful of leaders who we can clearly see lived their leadership philosophies – leaders who have made a significant positive impact on their spheres of influence, whether fire service or not. After all, the fire service certainly doesn’t have the corner on leadership!

## Truman: “The buck stops here”

I’ve got a sign on my office desk that says just this. In the fire service, we need to understand that at the end of the day, the decision – any decision – comes back to the chief.

In an address to the National War College in 1952, President Harry S. Truman captured this nugget of wisdom like this: “You know, it’s easy for the Monday morning quarterback to say what the coach should have done after the game is over. But when the decision is up before you – and on my desk I have a motto which says, ‘The Buck Stops Here’ – the decision has to be made.”

[FireChief.com](http://FireChief.com)

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## Chief’s Desk Cont.

When the initial draft is complete, the language is sent to the legislator as well as the lobbyist for review. Typically, it will go back and forth a couple to times until the language matches the intent of the bill. When everyone involved agrees to the language, an intro set is produced with an assigned number

and provided to the legislator. At that point, the bill is submitted to either the Speaker of the House or Senate President depending on which house the legislation is being introduced.

The next step is lobbying the Speaker or the Senate President to have the bill assigned to committee. If it's assigned to one committee, that's a good first step. If it's assigned to two committees, that can present some challenges. Once assigned to a committee, the lobbyist will set up a meeting with the committee chair asking them to give the bill a hearing. The chair can assign it to a committee or they can put the bill in a "drawer" and hold it. It could die in the drawer, or someone may be able to convince the chair to dislodge the bill and move it to an agenda.

If the committee chair agrees to add the bill to an agenda, the lobbyist along with any other necessary parties, will try to meet with each committee member. The goal is to explain the bill in more detail, answer questions, and solicit support. If assigned to one committee, and that committee agrees to move the bill forward, it then goes to the rules committee for review. Bills can die in this committee as well.

Once passed by the rules committee, the bill moves to the full chamber, or Committee of the Whole (COW). This is where the bill will get its "second" reading. The bill is then sent to caucus. Caucus is where the Democrats, and Republicans meet with their respective party members to determine if their party is in support of the bill or not. Legislators are not held to the decision made in caucus.

During all of this, the lobbyist, likely with their client, will try to meet with legislators in both caucuses seeking support.

After a bill passes committee, it can be assigned to the consent calendar. This means that the legislators agree to skip the COW debate, vote on the bill, and, if it passes, send it to the other chamber i.e., Senate or House depending on in which chamber the bill originated. If not, the bill is dead.

Once the bill arrives at the other chamber and is assigned to a committee. The committee chair can either add it to their agenda or put it in a drawer and hold it. For their part, the lobbyist must do the same work they did in the first chamber. As the bill moves through the process in the second chamber, amendments may or may not be made. If amendments are made, it must go back to the first chamber for consideration and acceptance or denial.

If both the House and the Senate approve the bill, it is sent to the Governor for signature, or veto. At this point the lobbyist will have been meeting with the Governor's staff in hopes the Governor will sign the legislation.

Should a bill be controversial, like the one we ran a couple sessions ago - HB2609 ambulance licensing reform, stakeholder meetings can be held to bring opposing parties together to seek common ground. Sometimes they can, sometimes not. Either way, it doesn't mean the bill will be approved nor does it mean that it will die. It's a toss up a lot of times based on the leanings of the legislators.

There are a lot of other moving parts to these things, but that's the basics of how a bill becomes a bill and then ultimately a law or trash as the case may be, at least in Arizona. It's like the ultimate chess game... Just wish I knew how to play actual chess.

How does a bill become a bill? It can be a messy process...





# January Response Report - 2024

Land Area: 369 sq. miles    Population: ≈106,500    Fire Stations: 10 Full-Staffed

### Responses in District

TOTAL FIRE INCIDENTS	12
STRUCTURE FIRE	1
STRUCTURE FIRE; CONFINED	4
MOBILE HOME/PORTABLE BLDG	3
VEHICLE FIRE	1
BRUSH/GRASS/WILDLAND FIRE	2
TRASH FIRE/OTHER	1

**Fire is 0.88% of call volume**

TOTAL RESCUE & EMS	916
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**EMS is 66.96% of call volume**

OVERPRESSURE / OVERHEAT	0
HAZARDOUS CONDITION	11
SERVICE CALL	284
GOOD INTENT	104
FALSE ALARM/OTHER	41

**Other is 32.16% of call volume**

TOTAL INCIDENTS IN DISTRICT	1,368
INCIDENT RESPONSES BY CAFMA	1,466
TYPE-1 UNIT RESPONSES BY CAFMA	1,613

### Fire Loss Summary

Residential Fire Loss	\$373,500
Commercial Fire Loss	\$0
Vehicle Fire Loss	\$50,000

### Top 5 Call Types

852	EMS
184	Assist Invalid
53	Cancelled en Route
48	Public Service
31	No Incident Found on Arrival

Average total # of calls per day	44.13
Average fire calls per day	0.39
Average EMS calls per day	29.55
Average all other calls per day	14.19

### Call Volume at PRCC

	Month	Year-to-Date
PFD	750	750
CAFMA	1,368	1,368
GCFD	7	7
OD	10	10
WKFD	3	3

### Unit Responses

Unit	District	Total	Move Up
E50	164	179	24
E51	40	182	47
E53	235	239	11
E540	48	50	29
E54	140	145	1
E57	51	52	3
E58	193	196	0
E59	172	180	4
E61	146	149	5
E62	169	179	6
E63	49	51	30
TR50	10	11	0
B3	51	59	0
B6	16	19	0
Rescues	0	0	0

TYPE-1 ENGINES

### Calls by Municipality

Calls in Town of Chino Valley	244
Calls in Town of Prescott Valley	711
Calls in Town of Dewey-Humboldt	44
Calls in District, Unincorporated Areas	369
Calls Out of District	10

### Aid Agreement Summary

Aid Given to Prescott	134
Aid Received from Prescott	94
Aid Given to WVFD	0
Aid Received from WVFD	5
Mutual Aid Given	1
Mutual Aid Received	0